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PRESENT KNOWLEDGE OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF DAIMONELIX

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PRESENT KNOWLEDGE OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF
DAIMONELIX.

Daimonelix when first discovered, in 1891, was thought to be confined to the elevated tablelands of central Sioux County, Nebraska. In the meantime its range has been extended and it is now known almost throughout the entire Arikaree formation, a tract probably about five hundred miles in diameter, situated in Nebraska, Kansas, South Dakota, Wyoming and Colorado. The more fibrous forms of *Daimonelix* constitute a character so constant as to justify the name Fibrous Arikaree for the upper half of the formation. The writer has traced these fossils as represented by the fibrous forms as far south as Benkleman, on the Kansas-Nebraska line, as far east as Fullerton and Long Pine, Nebraska; as far north as Eagle Nest Butte and White Clay Butte, in the Sioux Indian Reservation in South Dakota; and as far west as Lusk, Guernsey and Bates Hole, in Wyoming. Well-authenticated reports would include north-eastern Colorado, but those places only are mentioned which have been visited personally by the writer. *Daimonelix* proper is much more restricted than are the fibrous forms. However, its range has been extended beyond the highlands of central Sioux County as far west as Lusk, Wyoming, and as far east as Eagle Nest Butte, South Dakota.

This does not change essentially the original limits ascribed to *Daimonelix*, for outside of Sioux County, where they occur in enormous numbers, they are found sparingly.

In its wider distribution this singular fossil is thought to be represented by a specimen found in Peissenberg, Germany, and described by Dr. Ludwig von Ammon, 'Geognostischen Jahresheften,' 1900, under the title Vorkommen von 'Steinschrauben' (*Dæmonhelix*) in der Oligocänen Molasse Oberbayerns.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA,
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